

MUMEYA
Japanese Photographers
All kinds of photographic
Work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for
Amateurs & Speciality.
No. 84 Queen's Road Central
Tel. 324.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 17,328.

歲二月二十日一千九百零九年英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1918.

中國大革命

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS
KOWLOON KAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES

A Fine Variety of Delicious Confections
CHESNEY'S EXQUISITE CHOCOLATES.
NUTS & FRUITS WITH CREAM.

The "BENDOLLER GIRL" Assorted Chocolates,
"BENDOLLER" Chocolates,
"MAISIE" Chocolates,
"GOLDEN GATE" Chocolates.
Chesney's Boiled Sweets of the
finest quality in Glass Jars.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

"WOLSEY"

PURE WOOL

UNDERWEAR

IN ALL WEIGHT.

Guaranteed Unshrinkable.

FLANNEL SHIRTS
AND PAJAMAS.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,
Tel. 1356.

34, Queen's Road Central.

Dixon Bros.

TAILOR.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. 112.

DONNELLY & WHYTE
MERCHANTS

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

KING'S PLEASANT SPEECH.

LONDON, November 29th.—
Speech at a luncheon in the Hotel de Ville in Paris, H.M. the King expressed his pleasure at re-visiting Paris. He paid a tribute to the unshakable confidence of the Parisians in those critical and dangerous hours which with the intrepid courage of the glorious soldiers of France powerfully contributed to the victory of the Allies.

His Majesty said he rejoiced to see how little Paris had suffered from its trials. The affectionate cordiality of the welcome which the Parisians had given him again assured him of the warm sentiments of the French nation towards him and his people.

The King concluded by expressing his most fervent wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the Parisians, whom he delighted to call his friends.

PARIS, November 29th.—President Poincaré, replying to the King's speech, paid an eloquent tribute to the spirit determining Great Britain's entry into the war.

He dealt glowingly with the Dominions and the Colonies' response to the Mother-country's appeal.

LONDON, November 30th.—The silver market is quiet.

"WE ARE FOR EVER UNITED."

PARIS, November 29th.—A Havas message says:—

With unmeasured warmth of feeling the French nation, represented by Paris, welcomed the King of England and his two soldier sons.

The King came to congratulate the President of the Republic on the end of the war, the great victories, and the strand-hold of the invincible Navy.

The full significance of the visit was found in the exchange of the toasts at the State banquet. President Poincaré, in his eloquent speech, declared that an alliance such as that between France and England must continue for human progress. "Together we have suffered, together we have fought, together we have vanquished. We are for ever united."

The King's reply dwelt on the same theme. The war had created a union of hearts and an identity of interests between France and England which must constantly grow closer, contributing to the consolidation of peace and the progress of civilisation. To-day's military function was not to anticipate the great day, when the chief of all the Allied nations are to ride through a triumphal arch amid their troops. Victory was to be found in a future League of Peace.

The French newspapers point out that the world is safe for Democracy. Thousands of Parisians lining the route of King George's triumphal procession were blissfully content.

PARIS, November 29th.—President Poincaré, replying to the King's speech, after reviewing the fruitless Anglo-French effort to prevent the outbreak of war said: It was then that a history so rich in magnificent pages that Great Britain added an incomparable chapter, not only of a naval and military glory, but of a moral strength and human greatness. She realised immediately that hostilities would be long and would demand of the British Empire a gradual formation of a powerful army, and the creation of enormous quantities of material.

The enormous nature of the task had not frightened her in the least. She had called to the work of war all her Dominions and Colonies, and from one end of the world to the other the cry of "Love" was the reply.

He did not know of a finer spectacle than that of peoples scattered all over the face of the earth rising at the same moment, with the same spirit, in order to fly to the Mother-country's aid.

What noble recompence has the spirit of liberty, which has always inspired the administration of the British Empire, received in this universal fidelity. Enlarged by all these contingencies, the armies of Great Britain have, during the whole war, gained in experience and improved their tactics in warfare and paved the way for more striking successes for that marvellous series of victories which compelled the enemy to seek an Armistice.

LONDON, November 29th.—

Most Paris newspapers regard the speech of H.M. the King and President Poincaré as foreshadowing a permanent Anglo-French alliance. The King this morning received at the British Embassy a number of British soldiers on leave. His Majesty lunched at the Foreign Ministry.

The King and President Poincaré attended a reception at the Town Hall in the afternoon, and a banquet held at the British Embassy in the evening.

After visiting British troops, His Majesty and the Prince are going to Binsford Court, West, and stay a week.

LONDON, November 29th.—

The City of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and the two sons of the Queen, received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant decorations.

After a short stay in Paris, the King and

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

INFLUENZA IN BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

ITS EFFECTS—PRACTICALLY UNIVERSAL.

Influenza has not left Borneo out in its general attack all over the world.

The disease, however, has been practically universal and all Estates and other Order of Merit, which was the highest Order which it was in his power to confer on the greatest Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies.

FIFTY THOUSAND DEATHS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Town, November 29th.—It is authoritatively estimated that there were 50,000 deaths due to influenza among Europeans and coloured people in South Africa during the recent epidemic.

LLOYD GEORGE AND PEACE.

TO BE A STERNLY JUST PEACE.

LONDON, November 29th.—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Newcastle on the occasion of the confirmation of the freedom of the City said that peace must be sternly just. After peace the German domiciled in the United Kingdom would never again be allowed to harass this country. We should proceed upon the old principle regarding indemnities—that the loser pays. Germany must pay the cost of the war to the limit of its capacity. This would not be permitted by letting Germany dump cheap goods into the United Kingdom. Continuing the Premier asked if nobody was going to be punished for the crimes of the war. He meant to see that the men who treated our prisoners inhumanely should be made responsible. This country would go to the court with a clean conscience. There was no stain on her records.

Mr. Lloyd George said he did not wish to pursue any policy of vengeance when the war was over, but we must see now that men who in the future might feel tempted to follow the example of those rulers who plunged the world into war will know what is awaiting them at the end of it. Whoever devastated another's land ought to be responsible for it and should be punished for damage inflicted. If no one was going to be made responsible for war, all he could say was there is one justice for the poor wretched criminal, and another for Kings and Emperors. (Renewed cheer.)

The submarine pirates must be punished. Mr. Lloyd George said that the investigation of all these crimes shall be perfectly fair. We must see that the action we now take will be just, fearless, and relentless, and show such criminals that war shall never be repeated in the world's history.

EX-KAISERIN ARRIVES IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, November 29th.—The ex-Kaiserin has arrived at Maastricht, near Utrecht, en route to join the ex-Kaiser.

MARSHAL FOCH TO VISIT LONDON.

Complying with the desire of the British Government, M. Clemenceau will be accompanied to London by Marshal Foch.

BADEN PROGRESSIVES' APPEAL.

COPENHAGEN, November 29th.—A telegram from Karlsruhe states that the Baden Progressive Party has appealed to the Badeners to free themselves from "Bolshevik Berlin's Dictatorship."

The appeal greets the Württembergers, the Austrians and the Hessians as brothers and joint enemies of Prussian militarism and Berlin anarchy.

FEELING BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH GERMANY.

The Bavarian authorities have arrested a German courier en route to Berlin from Austria, and seized his documents. The incident has accentuated the conflict between North and South Germany.

SOUTH AFRICAN FEELING.

Johannesburg (Deutsch).—Viscount Cave's statement in the House of Lords on November 20th, and the regarding the repatriation of Germans, has aroused keen interest.

It is strongly felt that the Germans interned in South Africa, numbering several thousand, should be repatriated. Mr. Australasian and Canadian said the Germans, it is felt, that South Africa must follow suit.

ANOTHER STRIKE THREATENED.

LONDON, November 29th.—The City of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and the two sons of the Queen, received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant decorations.

After a short stay in Paris, the King and

the Prince are going to Binsford Court, West, and stay a week.

LONDON, November 29th.—

The City of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and the two sons of the Queen, received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant decorations.

After a short stay in Paris, the King and

the Prince are going to Binsford Court, West, and stay a week.

LONDON, November 29th.—

The City of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and the two sons of the Queen, received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant decorations.

After a short stay in Paris, the King and

the Prince are going to Binsford Court, West, and stay a week.

LONDON, November 29th.—

The City of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and the two sons of the Queen, received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant decorations.

After a short stay in Paris, the King and

the Prince are going to Binsford Court, West, and stay a week.

LONDON, November 29th.—

The City of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and the two sons of the Queen, received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant decorations.

After a short stay in Paris, the King and

the Prince are going to Binsford Court, West, and stay a week.

LONDON, November 29th.—

The City of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and the two sons of the Queen, received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant decorations.

After a short stay in Paris, the King and

the Prince are going to Binsford Court, West, and stay a week.

LONDON, November 29th.—

The City of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and the two sons of the Queen, received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant decorations.

After a short stay in Paris, the King and

the Prince are going to Binsford Court, West, and stay a week.

LONDON, November 29th.—

The City of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and the two sons of the Queen, received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant decorations.

After a short stay in Paris, the King and

the Prince are going to Binsford Court, West, and stay a week.

LONDON, November 29th.—

The City of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and the two sons of the Queen, received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant decorations.

After a short stay in Paris, the King and

the Prince are going to Binsford Court, West, and stay a week.

LONDON, November 29th.—

The City of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and the two sons of the Queen, received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant decorations.

After a short stay in Paris, the King and

the Prince are going to Binsford Court, West, and stay a week.

LONDON, November 29th.—

The City of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and the two sons of the Queen, received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant decorations.

After a short stay in Paris, the King and

the Prince are going to Binsford Court, West, and stay a week.

LONDON, November 29th.—

The City of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and the two sons of the Queen, received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant decorations.

After a short stay in Paris, the King and

the Prince are going to Binsford Court, West, and stay a week.

LONDON, November 29th.—

The City of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and the two sons of the Queen, received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant decorations.

MONDAY DECEMBER 2, 1918.

G. P. LAMMERTAUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR
Public AuctionsMONDAY, the 2nd December,
1918.
commencing at 10.30 a.m.
at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd.
(Kowloon) and afterwards
at Holt's Wharf (Kowloon).39 Tons Round, Square and Flat
Iron Bars and Rounds, Square and Flat
Steel bars (assorted sizes).
14 Tons Steel Angles 3½" x 3½" x 3"
(20/22 ft.)Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.MONDAY, the 2nd December,
1918.
commencing at 10.30 a.m.at No. 51, Lower Godown of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd.(For account of the concerned).
363 Kgs Wire Nails

1 to 1½

(all more or less damaged by water).

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.MONDAY the 2nd December,
1918.

commencing at 11.30 a.m.

at Holt's Wharf (Kowloon).

(For account of the concerned).
500 Lengths 1½" Galvanized

Iron Pipes.

18' 21" lengths.

500 Lengths 1½" Galvanized

Iron Pipes.

18' 21" lengths.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

For permits to view apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

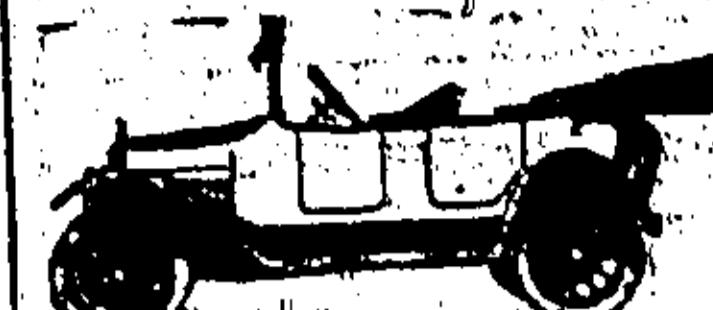
TARIFFS AFTER THE WAR.

HOW AMERICA WILL PROTECT
HER MARKETS.J. W. T. Mason, Daily Express corre-
spondent at New York, writes:Reports are coming back to America
from London that Free Trade advocates
are spreading a false宽大报怨的
resentment to the United States because of
the possibility that Great Britain will
adopt a protective tariff after the war.Nothing is further from the thoughts
of Americans than a desire to interfere in
the slightest degree with the fiscal
systems of other countries. "America
will not be a Free Trade nation after
the war, and Americans will not put
themselves in the ridiculous position of
seeking to influence fundamental tariff
legislation in other countries." That is
not the American way. Of course,
the United States will throw its
influence in favour of a joint policy by
the leading Powers for the maintenance
of peace; but Americans in the mass do
not believe world peace would be
furthered if the United States, in com-
pany with the rest of the world, were
to become Free Trade nations after the
war.The demands of revenue alone will be
sufficient to keep the American tariff at
its present level at least. Instead of
decreases in the schedules, it may well
happen that certain rates will be raised
when the annual budgets have to be
made up in the coming years of peace.
Apart from the revenue question, there
is no indication at all that the mass of
Americans are turning from protection
as an economic policy to welcome
Caldwellism.American labour wants no interrup-
tion of the protection it now enjoys.
There is no question that the Central
Powers after the war would welcome a
general policy of Free Trade on the
part of the Allies in the nature of a
victory. Americans have no intention
of permitting German-made goods to
flood their home markets. The only
way to keep the German manufacturers
out is by means of a tariff, and it is
absolutely certain that America will do
this.A free exchange of goods among the
Allies after the war has the same
advantages, but the disadvantages
which Americans do not hesitate to
point out.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-
ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an
imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy
and the word 'God Save the King'?" An
answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

INTERNATIONAL

METEOR GARAGESole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
Central.**BARGAINS.**40% DISCOUNT.
FOR LADIES' DANCING
SHOES.**A. TACK & CO.,**
26, Des Voeux Road Central.**DAIRY FARM NEWS.**CHEESE!
CHEESE!!!
CHEESE!!!
Adds variety to your diet and is
Healthful Food.
American Cheese. Cottage Cheese.
French " Picnic " Potted "
Coulommier "**ERECTOR.**The Toy like structural Steel.
A Miniature of the
MECHANICAL WORLD
you will never grow tired of making
ERECTOR MODELS because
it's the most**FASCINATING TOY**
in the world.**GRADA & CO.**
Dealers in
Toys. Postage Stamps, Flower and
Vegetable Seeds, etc., &c.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong.**PATELL & CO.****ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS.****SILK MERCHANTS,****COMMISSION AGENTS.**Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches—CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.HEAD OFFICE: Klop's Building,
HONGKONG.**JAPANESE MAKERS**

Every kind of Footwear

MADETO
ORDER

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-
ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an
imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy
and the word 'God Save the King'?" An
answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.

A BEAUTIFUL POSTAGE STAMP!

In the House of Lords, Lord Syden-

ham asked: "Has Mr. Bonar issued an

imperial postage stamp bearing her effigy

and the word 'God Save the King'?" An

answer was given that the stamp had
been issued, but that it had not yet been
printed. It was allowed to be printed
throughout the Empire, and the govern-
ment had issued a statement to that effect.



PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

THURSDAY,

the 5th December, 1918, at 1.30 p.m.

at No. 37 Wyndham Street.

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

&c., &c., &c.

therein contained.

Comprising:

American Oak Hall Cabinet, large

Sideboard, Dining Table (Lane

Furniture), Arm-chairs, Sofas

and Settees, Blackwood, and Cherry

Stands, &c., several good Engravings

and Paintings, Brass Standard Lamps

Penders, and Fire Brises, fine White

Enamelled Bedroom Suite (by L. C. &

Co.), Brass Bedstead, Zinc-lined Box

Ottoman, Linen, Proses, &c., large

Enamelled Bath, Porcelain Lavatory,

Basin, &c., &c.

Also

A large American Ice Chest, Electric

Ceiling Fan and Lights, and good tone

Piano by Robinson Piano Co.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Wednesday, the 4th inst.

at 2.30 p.m.

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 30, 1918. 976

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

TUESDAY,

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

on

TUESDAY,

the 3rd December, 1918, commencing at

2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.—Single and

Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,

Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,

Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,

Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK.—Bedspreads, Pillow

Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES.—Bedspreads, Table

Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also

A few lots of Attache Cases and

Bellows Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit

purchasers.)

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1918. 963

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

TUESDAY,

the 3rd December, 1918, commencing at

2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD

FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK-

WOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CUR-

TAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

As follows—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new),

Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c.,

Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass

Twin Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads,

Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension

Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and

Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services,

Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves,

Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room

Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware,

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood

and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood

Furniture, including large Blackwood

Sideboard, Screen, Side Tables, Chairs,

Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures,

Brass Vases, &c., Tennis Poles, and

Net, Several Carpets,

Also

One 12-Bore SPORTING GUN by

Tolney, London (cat 24) and Large

Enamelled Bath, Prismatic Binoculars

by Zeiss, Saddle, Bridle, &c., (Polo).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 20, 1918. 986

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

F. R. I. D. A. Y.

the 5th Dec., 1918, commencing at

2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising—

Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing

Tables, Washstands, Double and Single

Wardrobes, Upholstered Suite Furni-

ture, a quantity of Dining, Room

Furniture, including Dinner and Tea

Services, Es-P Ware, Cutlery and Glass

Ware, Electric Table Lamps and Office

Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

Also

BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

Typewriters, &c.,

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1918. 987

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

SATURDAY,

the 7th December, 1918, at 1.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

Two well-kept BOY TERRIERS

PUPS—about 3 months old.

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1918. 988

SOFTENED SILK
AMERICA AND WAR
CHEVRONS.

A general order just issued by the Secretary of the Navy authorizes officers and enlisted men to wear chevrons indicating war service in particular zones or wounds received in action or by other act of the enemy. This order is certain to have broad approval of the naval authorities. Similar distinctions are accorded the personnel of foreign armies and navies; and indeed, officers and enlisted men of our military forces are enjoying like privileges. These slight but tangible evidences of active duty close to the enemy must carry a particular significance, to those whose good fortune it is to have been or to be at the forefront of naval activities, and will be worn not from any desire for vainglory but as outward expressions that their sufferings and their services have met with the approval of the people.

It is necessary, of course, to set certain limitations on the bestowal of these awards, and the few restrictions of the Navy Department are fair and necessary. First, the recipient of the war service chevron must have served afoul or ashore for a period of at least three months since April 6, 1917, our entrance into hostilities, and this work must have been or must be performed east of the 37th meridian west of Greenwich, England, or, second, he must have served aboard for the same period since May 25, 1918, on board a vessel cruising in the Atlantic north of the equator. These chevrons are also awarded for duty on board a vessel torpedoed or fired upon by an enemy, and finally for service in the actual fighting in search of enemy vessels have been made since May 25, 1918.

Not has the fine work of our transports and convoying vessels been forgotten, and officers and men who have continued on this duty for three months after they first passed to the eastward at the 37th meridian are entitled to wear the chevrons. Roughly described, the line of longitude adopted extends the meridians of New York and Greenwich. President McKinley declared on a memorable occasion that "the post of honour is the post of duty," and surely no officer or man, however usefully employed outside the limits prescribed, will fail to rejoice that his more fortunate brethren of the sea have or will receive these merited distinctions.—"New York Herald."

Also

A quantity of

STEEL FRAMES 3 x 3 x 3.

STEEL 3 PLATES.

And

Several ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c., &c.

The above mentioned Steamer will be

in Hongkong about 7th December when

inspecting order may be obtained from

the Undersigned.

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1918. 974

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received in-

structions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLLE

(Eighteen Stop).

With Sixty-one Rolls of Music.

In very good condition. Inspecting

orders and further particulars from the

Undersigned.

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918. 942

FOR SALE.

GALESND, 109, The Peak, Six

Rooms, Grass Tennis Courts im-

mediate possession.

Apply—

C. H. GALE,

Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918. 975

TO LET.

TO BE LET.—FLATS at Saifai

Terrace, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

KAYAMALLY & CO.,

15 D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, Nov. 30, 1918. 977

TO LET.

WATSON'S
COMPOUND
BALSAM OF ANISEED
Gives immediate relief in all
cases of
COUGH.

Price: 50 cents and \$1.00
per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE No. 16.

Am. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED:
**SMART COATS,
COSTUMES
AND
MILLINERY**
DAY & EVENING
GOWNS.

A. BENEFATOR.

CHINA in the past century has had many foreign benefactors, but few to whom the country owes a greater debt of gratitude than Sir RICHARD DANE, who is about to depart for England after four years of very successful work reorganising the important Salt Administration of the country. His name will rank in the annals of China with that of the late Sir ROBERT HART, who organised and developed the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, which became, next to the tax, the most important source of Government revenue in China, until Sir RICHARD DANE took over the Salt Administration in hand. Sir RICHARD DANE at sixty years of age came to China with ripe experience as an administrator in India and with special knowledge of salt revenues, being entrusted with the important duty of reorganising the Salt Gabelle whose revenues had been placed as security for the first big loan made by the Quinquepial Banking Group. How extremely well he has succeeded is known to all the world. He has not only trebled the government revenue from this source in the short space of about four years, but, what is more, he has won the confidence and high regard of the people of China in a way that is marvellous when we recall the suspicion and distrust excited, especially among the minor officials, throughout the country by the announcement of his appointment. He entered upon his great task a man when China was in a state of great political disarray, with the revolution and the foreign intervention having created a wide-spread restlessness and uncertainty among the masses of the people, and the recovery of lost confidence and the restoration of law and order were the chief aims of his administration. He created a wide-spread restlessness and uncertainty among the masses of the people, and the recovery of lost confidence and the restoration of law and order were the chief aims of his administration. He created a wide-spread restlessness and uncertainty among the masses of the people, and the recovery of lost confidence and the restoration of law and order were the chief aims of his administration.

administration of China, and this fear was doubtless festered by the hordes of corrupt officials who quickly understood that foreign administration meant the end of "squeeze" on which they flourished. From this class of official Sir RICHARD DANE had to expect intense, if not open hostility. There was indeed plenty of it at the start, but Sir RICHARD DANE's genial and attractive personality seemed to speedily reconcile all with whom he came in contact, to the firmness and honesty of his methods, and he leaves behind him a name as administrator which will be honoured and revered by all enlightened Chinese who have the welfare of their country at heart. Sir RICHARD's work and experiences in China would make extremely interesting reading if they were written. He has travelled extensively, inspecting the salt district and putting the administration on a sound footing and it is pleasing to notice that the occasion of his impending departure has evoked striking tributes of admiration from Chinese officials who have had experience of the Salt Administration and have followed with close attention the activities of its able foreign Chief. In reorganising it in a way which has resulted in the trebling of the revenue without, we believe, any increase in price to the consumer, he has furnished to China and the whole world a very striking example of what is possible to accomplish by honest and efficient administration in a vast country where this for some long years has been lamentably lacking. It is a good sign that we bear a great deal less to-day of prejudice against foreign assistance in such matters, with the shining success and the general recognition of the great services rendered by the盐务局.

The principal address of the day was given by Dr. A. A. Fulton. He reviewed the events of the last year and commented that we now see in Europe the seeds of a new war, and that we bear a great deal less to-day of prejudice against foreign assistance in such matters, with the shining success and the general recognition of the great services rendered by the salt authorities. The revolution and the foreign intervention were the chief causes for the division of rights and responsibilities in managing many other branches of the administration, now

CANTON NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.]
CANTON'S VICTORY
CELEBRATIONS.

These celebrations were opened by the officers in Canton giving a reception at the East Garden where the officers of the Chinese government invited the consul and other officials and friends of the allied governments to meet in a thanksgiving service. This meeting at the East Garden was attended by a large number of Chinese and foreigners. The government's military band furnished music, the Chinese ladies served refreshments, and the Chinese men and ladies did their part to make every one feel happy and thankful that a new day of universal goodwill and brotherhood is dawning upon the children of men and we ought to rejoice and do all we can to make this day a lasting blessing to the oppressed people of the earth.

THE PROGRAMME AT THE EAST GARDENS.

The Hon. Wu Tung Fong presided and gave the opening address speaking first in English and then in Chinese. He showed how the Chinese were anxious for the spirit of democracy and goodwill among all men to prevail.

He rejoiced with the Allied nations that the rule of might against right had been crushed and that righteousness for the weak as well as for the strong had been upheld. He reviewed the history of the German people from Frederick the Great until the end of the present war and showed how the dictum of might had dominated the ruling spirit of Germany (Prussia) against all opposing forces. We can unite our hearts in praise that this spirit had been crushed, making thereby the possibility of a new and better day for the nations of the earth.

The second speaker was the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the South-western Government, the Hon. Wu Ching Lien.

This Speaker endeavoured to show that the Chinese people were fully in sympathy with the Allies in their efforts to make the world free for democracy, but the people of China had not been able to express their sympathy in a tangible way because of the strife existing in their own midst. Even when the Northern Government wanted to take an active part in the war, there were enough militiamen in authority to prevent the people doing what they wanted to do. Mr. Wu Ching Lien showed an intimate knowledge of the internal affairs of China. Many times was he applauded by the Chinese, showing that the masses in this section are fully in sympathy with the ideals of the Allied governments.

The Third Speaker was Mr. J. W. Jamieson, Senior Consul of South China. He spoke on behalf of the Allies.

He reviewed the relation that China had sustained to the war and why China had not taken a more active part. China's long distance from the centre of strife did not at first sight seem to be involved in the struggle. China like many of the other nations thought the struggle at first was a struggle between the nations of the West and did not greatly concern the other part of the world. When she learned of what the conflict really meant, she was unable to take the active part which she so longed to do because of internal strife and other barriers.

Mr. Jamieson expressed the earnest desire of himself and all the Allied representatives in South China that China would end her own strife, so as to receive the full benefits of the peace now assured in the other parts of the world. The time is short for China to do this, and he urged as a friend of China of long standing to unite the forces in the whole of China, and have peace here. In expressing this desire he assured the Chinese of South China that he knew he expressed the wish of many of the leading Chinese in the North and the entire representatives of the Allied governments throughout China, who all like wish for China peace and prosperity.

The fourth Speaker was Hsu Chin, the Hon. Minister of Justice who spoke with great enthusiasm. He sought to show that China's great need is men with pure hearts and unselfish purposes to serve others. His discourse was based on Christian principles and manifested high ideals for his people. It was encouraging to see the happy response which the people gave to his appeal for a good government based on right principles.

THE SECOND DAY'S CELEBRATIONS.

Squadrons have been warned to attend from all units on Wednesday, December 4th, at 8.30 p.m.

PAUL EXPENSES, ETC.

The Police Reserve Accountant orders that all accounts for services rendered up to the December 1st must be sent in before the close of the year.

NOTICE TO ALL.

The attention of all ranks is drawn to the advertisements relative to above now appearing in the Press.

NOTICE TO ALL.

The various schools marched through the city with bands of music.

The armed forces of young men and women presented a beautiful sight that gave hope for new China.

The Third Day is being celebrated

with much enthusiasm throughout the country.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

presenting a splendid sight that gives

hope for new China.

The Chinese people are

THE CATHEDRAL SERMON.
CHRIST'S CHARACTER AND THE
WORLD'S NEED.

The following is a sermon preached by the Rev. H. Coply Mayo in the Cathedral yesterday—

"It was meet to make merry and be glad" (St. Luke, ch. 5 v. 31). To-day we begin this season of Advent. It seems to be one of the great objects of the Christian Year to prevent us getting into a groove. The different seasons as they come round impress upon us the different facts of the Christian faith. Advent reminds us that our religion is based on the fact that God took upon Himself human nature, that He became man, to be the Redeemer of Mankind and the new head of the race, and that this same Jesus who is with His church throughout the ages will one day come again as the Judge of the World." Adieu calls upon us all to make a new start in life, to turn over a new leaf as he says is, to try to regard our lives as we believe Christ regards them, to make them more what we should like them to be when they are judged by Christ. Adieu calls upon us to examine ourselves and see whether we are becoming better or worse. It bids us, who claim to be religious people, see whether we are falling into any of those sins which are the special temptation of religious people, such as pride, hypocrisy, and judging others. It bids us examine our hearts to see if our love for God and our neighbour is growing stronger.

We ought to pray very earnestly for our country at this time. The issues of the forthcoming election at Home will be fraught with the gravest consequences. We should pray that the electors may have the spirit of wisdom to vote for those who are worthy of the honour and responsibility of being Members of Parliament.

I want on these Sunday mornings in Advent to turn your thoughts to some aspects of the character of our Blessed Lord. In Him alone can be found the satisfaction of the world's need. Let us try to realise the many-sidedness of the character of Christ. I propose this morning to dwell on the Gladness of Christ. It is an aspect of His character which has been too little emphasised of late years. We have been so accustomed to hear of our Blessed Lord as the Man of Sorrows, that we have been apt to forget that He did other aspects of character. I do not for a moment wish to say that we ought not to think of Him as the Man of Sorrows—that is a true and essential aspect of our Lord—but I do wish to say very emphatically that we ought not to think of Him only in that way. If we dwell exclusively on that aspect of His character we shall get a one-sided and, therefore, a false view of Him.

I have read books and heard sermons which dwelt upon the fact that we never read in the Gospels of Christ laughing, and it has been argued from this that He did not laugh. The argument from the silence of Holy Scripture is always a weak argument. I believe Abraham and Sarah were the only people mentioned by name who are said in the Bible to have laughed. But the grimness of futurity would hardly venture to say that none of the other people mentioned in Holy Scripture ever laughed. Let us remember that we have only a very brief account of three years of Christ's Life, and that those three years were a period of strenuous work. The writers of the Gospels set out to write about the things which marked Christ off as different from others. It was His public life and ministry and His death and resurrection that they wished to emphasise. It was not necessary for them to speak of His home life in Nazareth for thirty years, nor of the periods of relaxation which He had, even during His public ministry, in the home of Simon Peter at Capernaum or of Lazarus and his sisters at Bethany. So it was Christ from living an unusually ascetic life that we know His sternness found fault with His on the ground that He ate and drank with publicans and sinners. It has been said that there is nothing humorous in any Lord's recorded sayings, but that is an insertion which takes a good deal for granted. There is nothing which changes more completely than the idea of humour. It varies with time and place and custom and nation. You may read the most humorous writers of ancient Greece and Rome without a smile, and even English writers of the eighteenth century who were considered very amusing by their contemporaries will fail to make us laugh.

If we see nothing amusing and humorous in Christ's sayings it does not follow that the people to whom they were first spoken saw nothing to make them laugh. It may well be that the story of the pompous self-sufficient Pharisee going up to the Temple to pray and merely causing his own sinness brought smiles to the faces of the hearers. It may have been that Christ's criticism of the Pharisees as surly as a fat and overfed animal caused them to burst into fits of laughter. This remedy will always be effective. This remedy will always be effective.

Two of my children have whooping cough. I am careful to keep the coughing and expectoration easy. I give them hamperish cough remedy as often as possible. This remedy will always be effective. This remedy will always be effective.

Christ never said anything humorous is to make a statement which is not easy to justify.

Even amongst English people, who are said to take pleasure easily, a wedding is usually a time for merriment and laughter. Amongst the people of Christ's time the merriment was greater and the marriage festivities lasted much longer than with us, being continued for several days, and we know that Christ attended at least one wedding and by His miraculous power in changing water into wine. He contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion. It would be absurd and unnatural to suppose that amidst the merry throng of wedding guests Christ was grave and solemn. The man who is always serious is abnormal. In order to be able to be serious when occasion demands it, a man must be able to be light hearted at times. There is nothing in the gospels to compel us to believe that Christ was always sad. On the contrary His appreciation of the beauty of nature and His love of children point to His cheerfulness and merriment. This aspect of Christ's character has been emphasised by some recent Christian writers. And it has need of emphasis, for in the past it has been too often ignored if not positively denied.

Let us think for a moment of the words of the text, "it was meet to make merry and be glad." These words you will remember are from the Parable of the Prodigal Son. His father had made a feast in honour of his return and the elder brother heard the sound of music and dancing, and was angry at the rejoicing over the prodigal's return.

The father goes out to apprise him and he uses these words, "It was meet to make merry and be glad." Now when we remember that the father in the parable represents God, whose character Christ reveals to us, we cannot help seeing that gladness is an essential part of God's character. The gladness of Christ was therefore due to His divine as well as to His human nature. Let us realise and attempt to copy the gladness of Christ. "There is an instinct growing more instinctive, that we recognise Christ as the man of light-heartedness as well as the man of sorrow, because in His perfection He must have given all life, whether in shadow or in sunshine, to His Father."

The common joys of life ought to be consecrated to God. We must get rid of that legacy of Puritanism which seems to regard religion as a matter of long faces and melancholy airs. Religion is not something to be trusted on on Sunday with a black coat and a solemn face but it is, or it ought to be, the inspiration of all our work and all our amusements. The thought of Christ ought to come as naturally to a man when he is playing golf or going to a Heather Day Fair, as when he is worshipping in Church. The sympathy of Christ is perfect and all embracing. He can feel for us in our joys as keenly as He feels for us in our sorrows. He claims to rule the whole of our life. Do not let us attempt to confine His rule to our times of difficulty and sorrow, but let us gladly recognise Him as an ever present friend in our hours of amusement and merriment.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER
SCANDALS.

The *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten* writes:—The Vorwärts demands that the new pamphlet of the Kaiserkrone (the pro-German party) should be withdrawn. The paper is called proferring intense loyalty to the Kaiser, in which it is asserted that the Vorwärts and the Berliner Tagblatt have been bought. In the pamphlet it is textually stated as follows:—

"The Social Democratic Münchener Post speaks of the Kaiserkrone scandal. Our work is no scandal, but a scandal it is that the above-named newspapers and their gang should thus slander our honourable work, and a still much greater scandal it is that these newspapers are paid by the Government. Everyone knows that North German Gazette could not appear for three days together without State support, but very few know that the Vorwärts gets every year from the Government from £12,000 to £25,000, and the Berliner Tagblatt over £100,000 from official sources. Rudolf Mosse received yearly from the Government for his newspapers altogether £100,000, and since the beginning of the war £700,000."

The *Fa. German Kaiserkrone* here repeats substantially the same accusations as a "Farnberg" writer lately made in a Munich Pan-German newspaper against the Imperial Government and some individual journalists which however were repeated in the *Union of the Berlin Press* as a gross distortion of the truth, and this former "Farnberg" calls "honorable work."

Really the newspapers attacked need not be paid.

WHOOPING COUGH.

THEY four children have whooping cough. I am careful to keep the coughing and expectoration easy. I give them hamperish cough remedy as often as possible. This remedy will always be effective.

HEATHER DAY.
SATURDAY'S FAIR.

SUCCESSFUL WIND-UP.

Saturday saw the conclusion, and a successful one too, of the local celebrations of Heather Day. Fortunately, the rain which had during the morning threatened the prospects of the day cleared up by afternoon and at the opening of the Fair was punctuated with a stramrous chink-chinking from vigorous arms and by the music dispensed from many quarters.

Among the interested visitors was His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, C.M.G. Of the decorations of the Fair special mention should be made of the illuminated sign that adorned the imposing entrance archway. It was in the form of a thistle, with green leaves and red and white flower. Viewed from a distance it looked very effective indeed.

The joy-wheel, swing boats, merry-go-round, escalator, helter skelter and child were as popular as ever, each being well patronised as on the previous day. In the managing of the above special mention should be made of the assistance rendered by the men of the Army and Navy.

The Golf Course, brightly illuminated, had its relays of devotees and a constant attendance of spectators who sorely tried the fence. The competitions were brought to a conclusion and the results will be announced later.

The old firm were completely sold out, but Messrs. Archibald, Bird & Co. contrived to keep an ever present circle amused with musical items on sundry instruments varied with a few Scottish songs and a vivacious turn by Mr. Sutherland.

The Thistle Tea Rooms were well patronised and Mrs. McCubbin's staff is to be congratulated that not a dissatisfied patron could be found. Hongkong marksmen had an opportunity of justifying their reputation at the Shooting Palace where they soon realised that the group competition would not be won easily.

The popularity of the Dancing Hall led to the unexpected necessity of dispensing with the cabaret part of the programme. The Hall was crowded all the time, two bands satisfying the demands of the eager dancers, viz. that of H.M.S. — and the 16th Infantry.

On all the other sideshows it is enough to sum up their respective efforts by saying they were an unqualified success.

The Zoo was a novel feature of the Fair and towards the end much of the stock was sold and the remainder afforded causes for some interesting auction sales at the finish. One of the "features" of the Zoo was the "most ferocious animal" which could be seen for 20 cents. This turned out to be a paper lion, who emitted a roar when the attendant pressed the button! An interesting feature of the Zoo was the milking competition for ladies which took place on Friday evening. Five ladies competed, Mrs. Taylor being adjudged winner with Mrs. J. Kynoch second. Dairy Farm experts were the Judges.

The feature of the P.D. Box which a good many had the misfortune to witness was the Peace Conference on Friday afternoon, when the "Huns," Messrs. Strange, Aslett and Wood, with their German flag were heatedly paled with eggs.

The Post Office was again an adjunct to the Fair, postcards being on sale and the stamp-chopped "St. Andrew's Fair."

THE RAFFLES.

The following list of raffle winners includes some published on Saturday:

The Pearl and Ruby Brooch was won by Ticket No. 14.

The Baby Pram Cover worked by Miss Lawrence, Government Civil Hospital was won by Ticket No. 26, Mr. A. O. Lang. It realized \$50.

Two canaries went to Ticket No. 22, Mr. Nield.

The Tea Cosy Doll was secured by Ticket No. 274.

A blackwood chair went to Mr. R. Sutherland, Ticket No. 17.

A cushion in another raffle also fell to Ticket No. 17.

A mirror was won by Ticket No. 19, Mr. Parr.

A doll went to Ticket No. 6, Noron Donnelly.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion (Ticket No. 14) was won by Ticket No. 14, Captain Pollard.

A Columbia gramophone was won by Captain John T. Pollard.

Two cups and saucers were won by Mr. J. C. Jones.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion (Ticket No. 14) was won by Captain John T. Pollard.

A Columbia gramophone was won by Captain John T. Pollard.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

A cushion and table cloth were secured by the holder of Ticket No. 63, Mrs. Hutchinson.

SUN'S CHINATONG JAN 2012

MONDAY DECEMBER 22 1912

CARL
SHIPPING

INDIAN SHIPPING RESTRICTION
ACT

The Shipping Restriction Act promulgated by the Indian Government some time ago which aimed at the control of charters and it had the effect of curtailing the Japanese, more or less, interests in Indian waters. The application of the Act, however, has become stricter of late and the Indian authorities are now trying to restrict the freight rates of foreign steamers. To date no recent Indian or Japanese vessel has arrived in Indian port for south China and has failed to obtain the clearance permit from the authorities on the ground that the freight was too high in the eyes of the authorities. Another peculiar thing in the application of the same Act is the foreign steamer which have some vacant freight space left on board are entitled to carry coal to Colombo or Rangoon from Calcutta at a rate officially fixed. There was, as instance, in which another Japanese steamer carried a consignment of coal from Calcutta as far as Singapore under compulsion orders. So long as the unilateral course adopted by the Indian Government is reasonable, the shipping companies will have little to complain of. However, if the rate is excessively low, it will be felt keenly by the Japanese merchant shipping. — M. Daily News.

QUEBEC DRY DOCK

The Quebec dry dock, said to be the largest in the world, was built in 1910 and has just been completed. The length is 1,350 feet, the breadth 150 feet, and depth over the stern, the bridge, 150 feet. It is divided into three compartments, 600 and 100 feet respectively. Centrifugal pumps are used, and 3,000 gallons per minute are required against a head of 25 feet; 550 r.p.m. Curtis' turbo generators, using 2500 kilowatts, are employed. The filling takes four and the emptying 24 hours.

YOKOHAMA-HAMBURG
SERVICE

Since the outbreak of the present War, the steamer services opened by the Japanese shipping companies have increased by dozens. The N. Y. K. alone has begun to run a dozen services, including the Japan-Calcutta-New York Line via Panama Canal. With the approaching return of peace, however, these services may be altered somewhat. For instance, the European service via the Cape of Good Hope will necessarily take a short cut via Suez, and that existing Port Said and Marseilles lines will be naturally incorporated in the European service. The other new and old services will have to be readjusted more or less to the altered situation in the post-bellum day. Apart from the existing services, one which the N. Y. K. intends to open immediately after the termination of the war is the Hamburg line. The steamship company had been conducting investigations about the workability of the service under weight before the war broke out, and appears to fully satisfied of the commercial practicability as to both the Japanese and European companies. From what has been disclosed so far, the line will project if to be operated, possibly with six liners with a branch office at Hamburg. To all appearances, the plan is being pushed forward in haste. — M. Daily News.

SINGAPORE SHIPS

What marked a new era in the history of the port of Singapore was the launching in the presence of a large and interested assembly of the "Tengku Razia," the first of two wooden vessels, each of about 2,400 tons, for the Anglo-Chinese Steamship Company in accordance with the plans of and under the direct personal supervision of Mr. Graham Hutchison, the manager of the company. This morning (Nov. 20th) the steamer "The Tengku Razia" was launched, as the first instance, by Mr. Graham Hutchison, and the ship successfully took the water amidst the cheers of the onlookers. The ship is the property of "The Anglo-Chinese Steamship Limited."

UNDERGROUND CANAL

The most remarkable canal in the world is the one between Worley and St. Helens in the North of England. It is sixteen miles long and under a pound from end-to-end. In Lancashire the coal miners are very extensive, half the country being undermined. Many of them to the main agents of the Duke of Bridgewater, who, during the last century, had the monopoly of transporting the coal underground, instead of on the surface; therefore, the canal was constructed and drained at the same time.

Ordinary canal boats are used; the power being furnished by men. The canal arch over the canal is provided with cross ribs and the men who do the work of propelling lie on their backs on the ledges of coal and push with their feet against the cross-bars of the roof.

SHORTAGE OF SILVER

There is at present a shortage of silver in London, and because it is difficult to supply their customers with all they require, "it is hard to say exactly the cause of the scarcity," said a banker to a Press representative, "but the reason is that people are buying more silver to themselves than is circulated." Treasury notes were retained in circulation. If the silver shortage continues it is not unlikely that the currency notes will be put into circulation.

BISCUITS AND BISCUITS

A Londoner writes to the "Hainan Gazette": "The spectators at the races for the last month which is the source of many observations concerning ventilation in the oil-lamp, the exposure of the foul air and the like. Punkahs are nothing but fans, and in motion, and cannot be stopped. I admit that the spectators are bad, but what we ask is well intentioned, and I am sure that the spectators will be good if the fans are stopped."

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE ON THE CHINA TRADE. Glass, Coal, Steamer having good
REGULAR ACCOMMODATION FOR CHINESE Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State rooms
and Saloons. Excellent Captain.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

CAPTAIN

TUESDAY, 3rd Dec. at 1 p.m.

HAIRONG ... Oct. 1. WEDNESDAY, 4th Dec. at 1 p.m.

HAITAN ... Oct. 2. THURSDAY, 5th Dec. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSENGERS apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

General Manager.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"CHINA"

(10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING"

January 8th, 1912

"NANKING"

February 6th, 1912

AN UNSUPERPASSED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent

Prince's Building, Ice House Street

Tel. 1334.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

PAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL SHIPS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer

Tons

Leave Hongkong

SHINYO MARU

21,000

18th December

KOREA MARU

20,000

18th January, 1913

SIBERIA MARU

20,000

20th January

TENYO MARU

22,000

5th February

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS-GRUZ, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ARIOA and IQUITO.

Thence by Trans-American Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamer

Tons

Leave Hongkong

HIKO MARU

17,300

Jan. 9th, 1913

ANYO MARU

18,500

18th January

NIPPON MARU

11,000

18th January

Tickets interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passenger may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, MANAGER

KING'S BUILDING

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN

AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Durban

Connecting with

From Colombo

EXCLUSIVELY ACCOMMODATION FOR INT'L AND IND. CHIN. PASSENGERS

4,000 VACANT CABIN

1,000 VACANT CABIN

(Continued from Page 1.)
FRENCH PRESIDENT TO VISIT LONDON.

LONDON, November 30th.
M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. Sir Horace Orlando and Col. House will accompany them. Their arrival is to be the occasion of a ceremonious welcome. The Allied Chiefs are going to London to take part in the preliminary peace conversations.

KAISER TO BE HANDED OVER.

LONDON, November 30th.
The French papers are unanimous in urging that immediate action by the Allies be taken, and the Kaiser handed over by Holland.

According to the *Daily News*, the Kaiser is contemplating an early return to Germany.

It is suggested that, as a temporary measure, the Kaiser and Crown Prince should be sent into allied territory pending a final decision as to their fate.

FRENCH DEMOBLIZATION.

PANS, November 30th.
The French Minister of Marine has decided to release men in the Navy over 40 years of age, or fathers of four children, making 7,000 available for the mercantile marine.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

STAINED WITH GERMANY'S FOUL CRIMES.

SAD SCENES CAUSED BY WEAKY PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 28th.
The British armies are now advancing towards the Rhine over scenes where the foulest German atrocities were committed and their early victories won; but the present state of the roads throughout the country-side, littered with indescribable varieties and quantities of munitions of war carelessly abandoned, is an eloquent tribute to how completely the fateful pendulum of war has swung back.

In one instance, transportable electric stores worth £10,000 sterling were left on the road-side while the guns abandoned already exceed the 5,000 commanded by the Armistice.

Meanwhile, streaming back through the advancing armies is an unceasing and pitiful flow of thousands of British prisoners. Laden down with packs, tumbling over every stone and clad in the coarse garments, all are returning like weeping homing birds. All tell a similar tale of hardships, starvation, overwork, and beatings when they could not work any longer. Accompanying the men are numbers of women who similarly are bravely plodding homewards. They were deported from Lille, Douai, and other places for forced labour in the fields.

THE GERMAN INQUISITION.

WORLD WILL BE HORRIFIED.

PANS, November 28th.
During the course of a debate in the Chamber of Deputies the Under-Secretary for War declared that the condition of the Allied war prisoners in Germany had become more pitiful than ever since the Armistice had been signed. The Germans had become more and more odious as they realised the magnitude of their defeat. The world would be horrified when the reports of the Spanish and Swiss missions were published. Tortures were systematically perpetrated and included ill-treatment, starvation and confiscation of letters, while 80 per cent. of all parcels despatched to prisoners in Germany were plundered, necessitating their stoppage.

The Germans should pay for this. Marshal Foch had sent a protest as vigorous as that of the British and all necessary steps were being taken to put a stop to the evil-doings.

ALIEN MARRIAGES.

RELAXATION OF RESTRICTION.

LONDON, November 27th.
The Home Office announces the relaxation of restrictions on British born women who are aliens by marriage.

LEST WE FORGET.

A SACRED APPEAL FOR OUR BLINDED HEROES.

LONDON, November 27th.
Sir Arthur Pearson makes a renewed appeal for the St. Dunstan's Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Hospital in Regent's Park, London, where nearly 700 men are now undergoing training.

He hopes that amid the present feelings of exultation the public will remember with generous sympathy those who have given their sight, a sacrifice second only to life itself, to win the war.

RUSSIAN CURRENCY.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST.

LONDON, November 28th.
The Press Bureau announces that in view of the confused state of currency in Northern Russia the British Government has decided to assist the Provisional Government in their efforts in establishing a new rouble currency at the fixed rate of exchange of forty roubles per pound sterling. An experienced British financier has been appointed to supervise the control of the Office of Conversion which has been established at Archangel.

TIT FOR TAT.

BRITISH AIR-BRAIDS INTO GERMANY.

LONDON, November 27th.
The Press Bureau announces that after there were 700 British air-raids to Germany during the 13 months to October 1st, comprising 1,000 sorties, the number of British raids on Germany has increased to 1,000, comprising 1,500 sorties. The British Air Force has been operating in Germany since the beginning of the war, and the most important objective in the

THE PEST REMOVED.
BELGIUM FREE OF HUNTS.

LONDON, November 28th.
Belgium is now clear of German troops. The French have secured over the German frontier in the country-passes of Mons which is mostly not devastated, and between Mons and Charleroi, where the mines and factories are now working.

GERMAN TROOPS PASS THROUGH HOLLAND.

HOLLAND'S REPLIES
UNSATISFACTORY.

LONDON, November 28th.
Routier learns that the Associated Governments have made inquiries in Holland regarding the circumstances of the passage of German troops through Limburg. The Associated Governments consider Holland's replies to these inquiries unsatisfactory; therefore it is probable that further representations will be made.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN LONDON.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

LONDON, November 28th.
American Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in London. "The Stars and Stripes" was flown alongside the Union Jack on the Houses of Parliament, Law Courts and other public buildings.

A large congregation, mainly composed of the United States military, naval and air force contingents, attended special service at St. Martin's.

Mr. Balfour and Lord Curzon were present.

The Bishop of Rhode Island preached a stirring sermon.

The singing included the Battle Hymn of the Republic, "The Star Spangled Banner," and "God save the King."

THE RETURN FROM CAPTIVITY.

SHOCKING CONDITION OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 27th.
The Press Bureau announces that the Inter-Departmental Committee on War-Prisoners report that since the Armistice 17,173 officers and other ranks have reached England; 6,395 officers and men and 2,223 civilians are expected immediately.

Replying to the Government's protest against the shocking condition in which war prisoners are being released, the German Authorities stated that the Higher Command is doing its utmost to alleviate the conditions but that the severity of the Armistice terms presents difficulties. His Majesty's Government replied to the Higher Command that no excuse will be accepted and full reparation will be exacted for unnecessary suffering on the part of British prisoners. If reparation in kind cannot be made, it will be made in person by the officials who are responsible.

THE ADVANCE TO THE RHINE.

BRITISH TROOPS REACH GERMAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, November 27th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that our forward march continues. The advanced force on the night of November 26th had reached the general line: Bois-Werbomont-Aywaille, southward to Liege.

THE ADVANCE TO THE RHINE.

THE ALLIED MARCH CONTINUES.

LONDON, November 29th.
Sir Douglas Haig states: Our troops advanced and reached the whole German frontier from just north of the Duchy of Luxembourg to the neighbourhood of Eupen.

THE PENALTY FOR DECEPTION.

BAVARIAN FOREIGN OFFICE BREAKS WITH GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, November 29th.
A telegram from Munich states that the Bavarian Foreign Office has broken off relations with the Berlin Foreign Office, on the ground that the continuance of the old methods would be again deceiving the German people by withholding the truth.

GENERAL MACKENSEN AND INTERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th.
A message from "Buds-Pest" says that M. Desprez has telegraphed to General Mackensen demanding the disarming and interning of the latter's army according to the terms of the Bulgarian Armistice. General Mackensen has replied claiming that the terms of the German Armistice are applicable to him.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th.
An official telegram from Vienna states that the Government intends to bring to trial all persons responsible for the war, including the ex-Prominent Ministers Count Beckhoff, Count Czernin, Count Dumba, and Minister of War, Oskar Potiorek, and the ex-Chancellor Grand Duke Friedrich Eugen von Peper Ferdinand, several generals including Generals Arndt, Hoffmann, and "Budapest."

SHIPPING CHARGES.

U.S.A. GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER IMPORTANT SHIPS.

NEW YORK, November 29th.
It is reported that the International Mercantile Marine has accepted the American Government's offer to take over the vessels owned by the International Mercantile Marine, including the *Orizaba* and the *U.S.A.* The former ship, the

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS ON NEW PROTECTION.

NECESSITY FOR CLEARING THINKING.

No one is so foolish as to think that Hitler Beagle in the "Daily Chronicle" that social reform can be had without paying for it, but a considerable number of social reformers appear to believe that society can undergo radical reconstruction without a basis of great industrial prosperity.

It is important, then, that democracy should cultivate some clear thinking on this matter and should argue itself into the only logical conclusion which can serve its purpose, namely, that the paramount question for the State after the war will be the question of trade and industry. Are we to ensure employment by means of a tariff barrier, or to ensure a supply of raw materials by the means of Free Trade? Faced with the tremendous problems of finding work for all our people when the artificial demands of war suddenly collapse, what economic policy are we to pursue? A policy which will not only provide work for British democracy, but work so profitable that we may pay our debts and lay the foundations of a far juster social order?

FREE TRADE IMPREGNABLE.

I have discussed this matter with several eminent men, and in no case have I found a serious divergence of opinion.

First of all, everyone is agreed that Free Trade, as an economic principle, is impregnable. I believe that no responsible statesman who before the war was a Tariff Reformer now advocates a tax of any kind on food and raw materials. Nothing is felt, must be done to hinder the coming of raw materials to this country.

Only the most blind and foolish person

would suggest that a protective tariff could serve our trade interests in a time of universal dearth. We do not

want to keep things out of this country;

we want to attract them into our midst and as abundantly as possible. This surely is self-evident.

But Free Trade, in a political sense,

is being summoned to prove its value.

So far as it stands as a synonym for laissez faire, it is open to criticism. In

deed, I find no one of my note who defends it in this particular. The Pro-

fessor, however, is prepared to justify

the principle of laissez faire as the most

workable policy of this article for nor-

mal times. But these times are not

normal, nor are normal times likely to

return for some years after the war. The

Professor's advocacy of State control is

all the more significant because of his

bright and affectionate devotion to laissez faire.

It is always desirable, he says, "to

leave things to take their own course;

but it is not always possible. Under

ideal conditions there is a natural ten-

dency for things to take the right course.

Nature has an excellent way of managing her affairs. But ideal conditions are

hard to come by. If men were angels,

laissez faire would be the best policy;

but men are not angels, therefore, the

best police."

He points out that with ample produc-

tion the laws of supply and demand may

be easily left to regulate prices; but

without ample supplies nothing could be

more disastrous than the unchecked

working of these laws. Suppose the

price of sugar had been left to the de-

sire of the public, what would have

been the price today? Probably at

least a pound; and even that price

would not have stopped the comfortable

classes from buying it, but what about

the working man?"

We are being forced, he says, into a

new kind of Protection. The old idea

of the Protectionist was to prevent prices

going too low. The new idea of Protec-

tion is to prevent prices going too high.

This form of Protection has come to stay

for some years.

FACE TO FACE WITH DEATH.

We are face to face with an economic

fact which drives us out of our old posi-

tions, whether we are Tariff Reformers

or Free Traders. We are face to face

with death. There is neither food nor

raw material sufficient for the needs of

the human race. Let us suppose that

the law of supply and demand would

work in only one direction—a world wide

anarchy. To save the human race from

this calamitous comment on Armageddon,

the statesmen of the world must control

both the supplies of the earth and the

demands of mankind.

The Professor points out that after the

war Germany will have to buy cotton,

wool and other raw materials, whatever

their price may be, and that unless we

control those things she would be like

a bull in a china shop, running into all

the markets and sending prices sky high.

To the rest of the other nations we

can only escape this ruin by rationing Ger-

many with raw materials until their sup-

ply

MONDAY DECEMBER 3, 1918.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

Straits, Colombo, India, Australasia, Egypt, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong about	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passenger may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWEETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due Marseilles if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished
with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be
cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.

Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.

on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will

be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Rates, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings
etc. apply to...

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES

Shanghai, Kobe & Tambo Maru, 13,510 tons SAT., 7th Dec., 11 a.m.
Yokohama Kamakura Maru, 12,110 tons SUN., 8th Dec., 11 a.m.

Nagasaki, Kobe & NIKKO Maru, 8,600 tons SAT., 14th Dec., 11 a.m.
Yokohama Kitano Maru, 15,890 tons SAT., 18th Jan., 11 a.m.

Shanghai, Moji, & Bombay Maru, 9,950 tons SUN., 1st Dec.
Kobe

Liverpool via S'pore, Penang, Kaga Maru, 12,300 tons
Colombo, Delagoa Bay & WEDNES., 18th Dec., 11 a.m.
Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday 1st, Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney
Tango Maru, 13,760 tons WEDNES., 15th Dec., 11 a.m.

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco
& Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang, Toyooka Maru, 15,210 tons SATUR., 7th Dec.
& Rangoon Yoboshi Maru, 8,600 tons TUES., 10th Dec.

Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

Wireless Telegraphy

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe,
Yokohama, & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped
Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru,"
"Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru" each of over 20,000
tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong

Friday, Dec. 15th Dec., 11 a.m.

Arrival date Saturday, Dec. 16th Dec., 11 a.m.

Quotations Made Available

On Application

General Office, Hongkong

Telephone 1211

Telex 1211

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1918.

THE CHINA MAIL

COMMERCIAL.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. L. Morgan, Administrative Commandant

At the Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Company held at the Head Office, 10, St. James Street, London, on July 3, 1918, the following resolution was passed before the meeting:—
"That we credit the Profit and Loss Account in £20,613. 8d. and after deducting an interim dividend on Preference Shares paid on 1st July, 1918, amounting to £4,709. 3. 1d., there remains a sum of £15,813. 18. 1d. which the directors recommend be appropriated as under."

A final dividend on the Preference Shares amounts to £1,709. 18. 10d.
A dividend of 3% per cent. on the paid up capital of the Ordinary Shares £10,500. 0. 0d. (of which an interim dividend of 2% per cent. has already been paid).

Liquidation of £1,340 Capital on partly paid Ordinary Shares £100,000. 0. 0d.

Cash Bonus on fully paid up Ordinary Shares £4,668. 13. 4d.

An addition of £10,000. 0. 0d. to Income Tax Reserve £15,000. 0. 0d. to Investment Reserve Fund and £25,000. 0. 0d. to a General Reserve Fund, which is an addition to the Special Reserve on Departmental Accounts.

To appropriate £2,500. 0. 0d. to create a Grant to Staff Pension Fund.

Balance £2,558. 8. 1d. to be carried forward to next year's account.

BALANCE SHEET.

Liabilities and Assets

£100 ordinary shares of £100 each fully paid up 2,000 0. 0.

£100 Ordinary Shares of £100 each £3 28,400. 0. 0

17,343. 18. 1d. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each fully paid 174,514. 0. 0

236,723. 0. 0

Less Outstanding Calls 180 0. 0

205,733. 0. 0

Accounts Payable—Sunday Creditors 7,500. 14. 4

Balances due to other Insurance Companies and Brokers 369,802. 5. 1

Reserve for Income Tax 277,732. 19. 5

Bad and Doubtful Debts 45,899. 11. 10

General Reserve Fund (now increased to £21,000) 50,000. 0. 0

Investment Reserve Fund (increased to £50,000) 35,000. 0. 0

Special Reserve Funds on Departmental Accounts:

Fire Insurance 90,613. 8. 2

Accident Insurance 8,499. 16. 3

Employers' Liability 7,697. 13. 2

General Risk 107,022. 17. 7

Marine Risks 633,410. 19. 10

852,949. 11. 7

Balance from Profit & Loss Account 180,615. 0. 8

Less Interim Dividend on Preference Shares paid 1st July, 1917 4,799. 5. 7

176,810. 15. 1

Total Liabilities £1,646,490. 17. 11

ASSETS:

Sundry Investments at Cost 280,159. 1. 8

10-year Endowment Policy on Life of General Manager for £10,000 (with Profits) in favour of the Co. 14,191. 14. 2

Accounts receivable:

Accrued Interest and Dividends etc. 3,267. 6. 9

Sundry Debtors 4,418. 18. 2

Balances due from other Insurance Companies and Brokers 470,431. 10. 10

Agents' Balances 50,314. 4. 10

523,427. 0. 7

Cash At Banks on Current Accounts, on Deposit and in Hand 394,702. 1. 8

Total Assets £1,646,490. 17. 11

DAIREN AND CHINA PORTS.

According to the investigations of the Dairen Chamber of Commerce, the port of Dairen, in its China coast trade in the last fiscal year, took the fourth rank in the list of Chinese ports, the total value of trade being £1,158,240,000, which corresponds to a little less than 50 per cent. of £1,178,000,000 representing the Shanghai trade for the same fiscal year, to 78 per cent. of the returns for 1917, which came after Shanghai, and to 95 per cent. of the figures for Tianjin taking the third place.

As regards the annual increase in 1918 an increase by £1,117,63,000 was an increase of 10.4 per cent. in £1,178,000,000, being an 18 per cent. increase in 1917 (last year) this increase over the preceding year went up to 36 per cent. over.

Speaking of Tianjin, the volume of trade of that port for 1918 was £1,117,112,000, increasing in the following year by 10.4 per cent. The returns for 1917 were 7.7 per cent. The returns for 1918, after allowing for 6.7 per cent. over those for the preceding year.

At the present time, it will be easy to forecast that the trade of Dairen will continue to rise, the trade of Tianjin is in no doubt future.

The following is a list of China ports, which did not receive returns for 1917 more than £10,000,000.

Tianjin 1917 1918 1915
Shanghai 174,411-240,475,205,173
Tientsin 170,700-347,819,160,900
Dairen 142,90,133,020,125,033
Kwangchow 145,945,59,775,82,534
Kiaochow 127,762,48,761,42,532
Kowloon 14,938,47,473,42,532
Swatow 61,000,22,000,16,000
Kienkiang 14,500,4,500,2,500
Chinkiang 14,500,2,500,2,500
Nanking 14,500,2,500,2,500
Canton 14,500,2,500,2,500
Fukien 14,500,2,500,2,500
Macao 14,500,2,500,2,500

THE LONDON STRAND 1918.

The Strand, the most highly and most popular street in all London has become a home-away from home for all who come from overseas.

Here on the old Strand one meets hundreds and hundreds of men, the wounded, in blue and the fit in khaki. Australians, Canadians, South Africans, Americans, French and Italians, all are here and many more.

This interminable stream of blue and khaki passes to and fro all day and the stream of khaki passes by all night.

Whole theatres are exclusively devoted to the recreation and the entertainment of the men. Invitations to "walk right in" there is nothing to pay to meet their eyes at every turn.

Only on the Strand are salutes suspended by the general consent of all concerned. Here are popular hotels and teeming restaurants, Y.M.C.A., circuses and American Eagle clubs. Here too are many others of the great Overseas Dominions. The Central Recruiting Office for London is but a step across Trafalgar Square.

On the Strand the predominant overseas note is Australia. For long the several States of Australia have made the Strand their home and their office windows have glowed with exotic fruits and wines with woods, marbles and gold, and more lately have displayed curious collections of German arms and trophies captured at the front. German clubs and men rest among Australian corn and nuggets of gold.

And now at Aldwych, there has arisen the new and great Australia House to stand for the Commonwealth itself. It supplements and in no way supplants the offices of the several States. Australia House and also have cost one million pounds. Its great entrance hall is fitted in bronze and is pillars in grey Australian marble. Its woodwork within is all Australian. A different wood is used on each of its ten floors. Its lights are shielded in bowls of alabaster. Long shall they shine!

At its portal there are sculptured groups to represent the Australian past and present. There are the Dying Explorer, the Steerer of sheep, and the Roper of corn. Overhead two stately rows of pillars flank Aldwych on one side and the Strand on the other. Higher yet, above these Colonades, a massive and far projecting Cornice surrounds the building with bold and impressive effect.

Australia House is a fitting symbol of the great island continent of the Southern seas. Aldwych rivals Trafalgar Square. But at evening at Charing Cross the motor ambulance columns of the London Firemen choke the side streets from the Strand where they await the Red Cross trains from France. As the motor ambulances caravanning out from Charing Cross station gates, one gets glimpses through the open doors of stretchered forms, of keen, searching eyes, and of the V.A.D. attendant, standing at her work and swaying slightly to the movement of her car. The flower shops about the station yard are gay with blooms and bouquets, and bouquets of flowers are thrown upon the wounded men within the cars. For a moment for them it is roses, roses all the way! J. M. H. in the British North Borneo Herald.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

TUESDAY, 3rd Dec.—7.30 a.m.—Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

FRIDAY, 6th Dec.—7.30 a.m.—Right Half Coy. Full drill 5.15 p.m.—Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. and Layers' Classes only.

Orders for Engineers Company, by Captain W. Russell.

29th Nov. to 6th Dec., 1918.

TUESDAY, 3rd Dec.—7.10 a.m. No. 1 gun team at Headquarters. Drivers at 5.15 p.m. Electricians at 5.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty. Belchers' Lyceum, 2nd Lieutenant Captain, Stonemasons, 2nd Lieutenant Blackburn.

PARADES FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND N.C.O.S. AND FOR THE INFANTRY.

TUESDAY, 3rd Dec.—Class 1 at Belchers' at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/2 examination).

Detail of duty at Lyceum from 1st to 15th December, 1918 is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Class 2 at Belchers' at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s. and men of higher ratings under O.M.S. Owen and Parsons, R. E. and Capt. Day, H. K. D. C.

Class 3, Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Q.M.S. White, and Capt. Barclay, R. E.

Order for Infantry Battalion by Major H. L. Morgan.

Order for Cadet Company by Major H. L. Morgan.

YARDS.

TUESDAY, 3rd Dec.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoon on Polo Ground. Company drill. Drill order.

Wednesday, 4th Dec.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sections at Yarmouth Football Ground. Company drill order.

FRIDAY, 5th Dec.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sections at Yarmouth Football Ground. Company drill order.

SATURDAY, 6th Dec.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sections at Yarmouth Football Ground. Company drill order.

SUNDAYS.

WEDNESDAY, 4th Dec.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sections at Yarmouth Football Ground. Company drill order.

THURSDAY, 5th Dec.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sections at Yarmouth Football Ground. Company drill order.

FRIDAY, 6th Dec.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sections at Yarmouth Football Ground. Company drill order.

INTIMATIONS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

WEEKENDS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 1st DECEMBER 1918.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11.15 a.m.

BANKS.

HONGKONG BANK.

7.45 a.m.

MANA INSURANCE.

10.30 a.m.

CANTON INS.

11.30 a.m.

UNION INS.

1.45 p.m.

YANGTZE INS.

2.30 p.m.

FAR EASTERS.

2.30 p.m.

TRAVELLERS INS.

3.30 p.m.

CHINA INS.

3.30 p.m.

HONGKONG FIRE INS.

3.30 p.m.

SHIPS.

3.30 p.m.

HONGKONG STEAMBOATS.

3.30 p.m.

INDO-CHINESE CO.

3.30 p.m.

DO. (Dai)

3.30 p.m.

SMALL TRANSPORTS.

3.30 p.m.

SHIP SERVICES.

3.30 p.m.

CHINA SUGARS.

3.30 p.m.

MALABAR SUGARS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS:

HEROES OF THE AIR.

AIR FORCE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, November 29th.
The Air Force casualties since April
1st, 1918, are:-
Killed, 1,351 officers, and 1,190 men.
Wounded, 3,357 officers and 6,011 men.
Prisoners and missing, 1,612 officers
and 1,111 men.
Injured, 45 officers and 38 men.

BRITISH SQUADRON ARRIVES AT COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, November 29th.
A British squadron of six cruisers and
20 destroyers and mine-sweepers have
arrived.

AIR FATALITY.

DEATH OF PRINCE ANTOINE OF ORLEANS.

LONDON, November 29th.
The Press Bureau announces that
Prince Antoine of Orleans has died as
the result of a flying accident on Tuesday
when he was bringing despatches from
France.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

GERMANS APPOINT A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE.

COPENHAGEN, November 29th.
The Berlin Council of the People's Com-
munity has appointed a Commission to
investigate the charges of ill-treatment of
war prisoners in Germany.

GERMAN CURRENCY.

A HEAVY FALL.
LONDON, November 29th.
The value of German and Austrian
currency has heavily fallen in neutral
exchanges this week. For example, the
value of the mark in Switzerland is now
below 10d. instead of 1s. as before the war,
and the Krone is below 1d. instead of
10d. as before the war.

THE DOVER BARRAGE.

OFFICIAL DENTAL.

LONDON, November 29th.
The Admiralty contradicts the widely
published statement, cables yesterday,
that the Dover barrage has been removed.

SOLDIERS' COUNCIL.

SUPPRESSION OF BOLSHEVISM.

LONDON, November 29th.
The "Times" Correspondent at The
Hague states that a general meeting of
the Soldiers' Councils of Germany, in
which every Division will be represented,
will be summoned for December 1st.
There is confirmatory evidence from
Berlin that the Army will support all
Government measures to suppress
Bolshevism.

ABdications THE FASHION!

ANOTHER EXPECTED.

AMSTERDAM, November 29th.
A telegram from Luxembourg states that
the abdication of the Grand Duchess is
expected shortly. The Chamber must
decide between the creation of a Luxem-
bourg Republic or joining Belgium.

The majority of the people of Luxem-
bourg favour the latter which the Germans
and pro-Germans are opposing.

KING GEORGE IN PARIS.

A UNION OF HEARTS CREATED.

LONDON, November 29th.
The Press Bureau announces that the
King, speaking at the Elvive banquet, ex-
pressed the pleasure it gave him to be the
guest in the midst of the great nation
with whom the British and mingled
banners and love, during the past four
years which had now been triumphantly
crowned by the overwhelming victory over
the common enemy. Thanks to the bril-
liancy of the splendid French Army, and
Marshall Foch's skillful strategy, repeated
desperate German efforts to reach
Paris had been defeated and the enemy
had been hurled across the frontier and
compelled to sue for peace.

His Majesty congratulated the noble
French nation on the King's victory. The
British armies were destined to have
participated with the Anglo-French peoples
during the life and death conflict. They
had striven to appreciate each other
and their respective ideals. They had
created a union of hearts and an identity
of interest which the troubled world
ever grew closer and more firmly mate-
rially to the consolidation of peace and
the advancement of civilization.

DEMobilization.

SITUATION DOES NOT AT PRESENT PERMIT.

LONDON, November 29th.
The Admiralty, the War Office and the
Air Ministry issue rejoinders to the pub-
lic that general demobilisation has not
yet begun and that the Naval and Mil-
itary situation does not admit of any
general release of men from the forces.

When general demobilisation does
eventually begin definite arrangements
will have been made for the disposal of
the surplus men.

Demobilisation will be carried out
in accordance with the principles of
the Geneva Convention.

In the case of men closing before Jan-
uary, the War Office and the Admiralty
will be responsible for their disposal.

Demobilisation will be carried out
in accordance with the principles of
the Geneva Convention.

In the case of men closing before Jan-
uary, the War Office and the Admiralty
will be responsible for their disposal.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Moving pictures for children were
inevitable from the very moment moving pic-
ture were invented; but it has been part of
the normal course of things that they should
not have been actually made until this time.
Only the very best that the world can pro-
duce is to be laid before the sincerely
critical eyes of the young.

The grave necessity that has arisen
for films entirely suited for children has
now been met. William Fox, the producer,
has taken this great, new step. The "FOX
KIDOLE FEATURES" are ready for presenta-
tion, and the first of these, "JACK AND THE
BEANSTALK," will soon be before Hongkong
cinema goers.

HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT!
Showing 11th & 12th Episodes
THE MYSTERY SHIP
Including Universal Gazette & Comedy

WEDNESDAY, 4th Dec. Showing Paramount Feature—5 parts
THE KISS.

THURSDAY, 5th Dec. MATINEE at 5.15 p.m.
(Special Programme).

FRIDAY, 6th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 7th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 8th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 9th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 10th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 11th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 12th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 13th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 15th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 16th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 17th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 18th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 19th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 20th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 21st Dec. 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 22nd Dec. 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 23rd Dec. 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 25th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 26th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 27th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 28th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 29th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 30th Dec. 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 31st Dec. 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 1st Jan. 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 2nd Jan. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 3rd Jan. 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 4th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 5th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 6th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 7th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 8th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 9th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 10th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 11th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 12th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 13th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 14th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 15th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 16th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 17th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 18th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 19th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 20th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 21st Jan. 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd Jan. 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 23rd Jan. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 24th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 25th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 26th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 27th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 28th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 29th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 30th Jan. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 31st Jan. 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 1st Feb. 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 2nd Feb. 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 3rd Feb. 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 4th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 5th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 6th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 7th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 8th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 9th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 10th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 11th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 12th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 13th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 14th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 15th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 16th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 17th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 18th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 19th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 20th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 21st Feb. 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 22nd Feb. 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 23rd Feb. 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 24th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 25th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 27th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 28th Feb. 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 1st Mar. 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 2nd Mar. 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 3rd Mar. 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 4th Mar. 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 5th Mar. 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 6th Mar. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 7th Mar. 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 8th Mar. 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 9th Mar. 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY,